the same protection which unarmed ves-sels would enjoy on the high seas. Secretary Lansing has felt that this important point has been left in an unsatisfactory status by the German re-ply. The text of the German note does not show whether Germany admits she has no right to sink British armed mer-

chantmen without warning. The President's note clearly indicates to the Imperial Government that the United States will hold Germany reeponsible for treating armed merchant-men as war vessels. It forestalls any excuse, based on the interpretation of international law, which Germany migh er advance in justification of an at-k on an armed merchantman. No secret is made of the fact that the

danger of a break in diplomatic rela-tions continues so long as the German Government maintains its policy of relying on the submarine weapon even in a restricted form.

Consul-General Skinner at London re The steamer City of Luckreport. The ship sank in five minutes. The crew of sixty-two was rescued after being five hours in boats in the open sea. The British steamer Cairngowan

reported sunk on April 20.

Neither of these cases, it is explained, somes within the strict interpretation of Germany's pledge in her last note, as

A Conditional Promise.

President Wilson's definite statement that the United States cannot for a moment entertain the thought that Germany's abandonment of illegal submanages. Fine warfars is dependent on Great Brit-tain's abandonment of the blockade is regarded as likely to produce a pro-nounced impression in Berlin. It transates the German conditional promise into an absolute definite pledge, it is explained. The Imperial Government is forced to take the position of ceding absolutely to the President's demand without condition or without guarantees that Great Britain will modify the blockade states did not ask Germany to warn ships, but asked her to cease her substitutions. and this, it is added, clearly deprives the German Government of the oppor tunity of explaining to its people that Gremany is only giving up the submarine weapon as a means of obtaining the abandonment of the blockade.

What the effect will be in Germany is matter of conjecture among officials As Germany claims the submaof reprisal against Great Britain the unconditional abandonment of submarine operations is considered likely to cause something of a flurry in Berlin but President Wilson, it is explained determined to show Germany that the United States insists upon a definite pledge unencumbered by conditions of

For "Home Consumption."

It is realized here that the conditions which Germany attached to the continuance of its new submarine policy were helpful in making the concession German people. It helped the German reply from the viewpoint of "home con sumption." The President's note there fore is regarded here as likely unfavor ably to impress the Imperial Govern-ment. But, as has been frequently in-dicated, President Wilson is no longer willing to sacrifice a desire for definite unduly offending the sensibilities of German diplomacy.

note, it is said, to lay stress on the point that Germany has "abandoned her policy" of submarine warfare and this is construed in certain quarters as de-signed to make good reading for people

in the United States. other peace treaties now in force be-tween the United States and other Powers. The inference from Mr. Lanwondering whether the value of these

Officials here believe that Germany either will have to reply to the note sent to-day or be placed in a position of tacitly acceding to the stand taken by the United States. "Silence means cont," according to diplomatists. And they regard it as practically certain that the German promises shortly will be reduced to a definite form.

The President, it is explained, is now

on record as regarding the German "abandonment of illegal submarine warfare" as definite and unconditional. Germany, it is added, will accept or reject the American demand in this light.

BRITAIN TO FREE MEN. Yields to U. S. as to 38 Prisoners

of S. S. China.

Washington, May 8.—Secretary Lan-bing said to-day that the United States had been officially advised that Great whether an

their way to Manila to continue plots against the British Empire. Great Britain, however, has now offered to re-lease the men, who are imprisoned in Hongkong, and the incident is considered

SWISS ASK SUSSEX PENALTY.

many for Two Lives. Bern, May 8 .- The Swiss Government who lost their lives in the Sussex dis-aster, and for others who lost property.

BALTIMORE WASHINGTON

SUNDAYS May 14 and June 11

Pennsylvania R. R.



BERLIN IS BLUFFING, SAYS FRENCH CRITIC

M. Gauvain Declares the Minds of Wilson and Von Jagow Do Not Meet.

ARGUES FOR A BREAK

Special Cable Despatch to TRE STN. Paris, May 8 .- M. Gauvain, writing in the Journal des Debats, comments in consul-General Skinner at Bondon strong language upon the assurance attacks by German submarines on mer- of Germany. They are merely bluffing strong language upon the assurance about concessions," says he, "because pool, was sunk without warning by a the C rman press tells President Wil-submarine on April 30, according to his son that he has won a victory and advises him to be content.

"With the same breath the German newspapers tell the German public that Germany has conceded nothing. The Wolff News Agency's juggling with the texts is unimportant. It is merely the old German trick."
M. Gauvain defines the note's "conces-

sions" as simply non-existent, because they relate only to warning and specify non-resistance and no effort to escape as the conditions which have nothing to do with President Wilson's demands He continues:
"President Wilson discussed one ques-

tion and Dr. von Jagow replies to an-

States did not ask Germany to warn ships, but asked her to cease her submarine campaign against non-fighting ships. Hence the reply is not a reply, but mere manceuvring. "If President Wilson does not care

to go back on himself he ought to break without further explanation. But a diplomatic rupture does not in any way imply a declaration of war

"The Government of the United States
cossesses means of pressure and reprisals which it can employ withou forcedly provoking an opening of hos

Le Temps, editorially discussing the yesterday. The paper considers the Americans discounted the "rudeness" of the note as intended to reassure German public opinion and accepted the promise to cease the old methods of sub

Predicts Disillusionment.

The paper thinks, however, that the German press comments will open the eyes of the Americans concerning this aspect of the note, Berlin newspapers insisting that the German reply clearly sets forth an engagement which will hold good only if the United States de-mands and obtains the raising of the British blockade. The editorial con-

"If Col. House's description of Prest dent Wilson as a 'slow decider who, once decided, is determined,' is correct, then the German notion that they are gaining time will soon be destroyed. President Wilson ought to know the Germans now.

In the United States.

Secretary Lansing's reference to the fact that the United States could not rely on the Bryan peace treaties in dealing with disputes involving American lives has centred attention on the other peace treaties now in force because the treaties of th cannot but end by condemning the mon strous Teuton empire."

dig's statement is that no one of these comment the *Temps* states:

"Among the objectors to the note are the most important and most serious Among the acceptors of notorious Germanophiles or sheets in

ACCEPTABLE, SAYS BERLIN.

Newspapers Believe United States

BERLIN, via London, May 8 -- 10 the German note should not prove acceptable to the United States it would be a great disappointment to the press and the pub c of Germany. concessions made were justified only by he conviction that they must end all disputes with the United States and also papers of Germany throughout the conrences were more than usually friendly

"The question as to the length of the war," says the Hamburg Frendenblat. "now lies with the American Government, and we need waste no words. We have finally reached the limit of or concessions. The important question whether an understanding with America

had been officially advised that Great Britain had yielded to this Government's request that the thirty-eight Germans, Austrians and Turks taken off the American steamship China, off Shanghai, by a British crew be released.

The United States contended that these persons were under the protection of the American flag. The British contention was that the men were conspirators on their way to Manila to continue plots against the British Empire. Great British Powerer than however that proved the protection of the against the British Empire. Great British Empire and Changellor von Bethmann-Hollweg conferred not only with Admiral Capelle, successor to Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine; with Admiral Capelle, successor to Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine; Vice-Admiral Holtzendorf and Gen, von Falkenhayn, Minister of War, but with Dr. Helfferich, in charge of finances, and other members of the Cabinet, and with the big political, industrial and financial leaders of Germany.

Nearly as important was the fact that Application of the Capinet was invited to the

Ambassador Gerard was invited to the conference with Emperor William. The peaceful solution was due in a great measure to the efforts of Mr. Gerard. of to demand from Germany However, he was not able to obtain a for the two Swiss subjects promise from Washington to accept the German proposals and was compelled without definite instructions

> BROOKLYN BOY TELLS OF FIGHT assurance of the German Government Charlie Charles Describes Unsuc-

> submarine commanders on the strength of which the right of visit and search as guaranteed by international law will cessful Attack by Germans. PARIS, May 7 (delayed) .- Charlie applied to all merchantmen.
> "At the same time the President re-Charles of Brooklyn, a volunteer in one

"At the same time the President reof the machine gun companies of the
French Foreign Legion, writes of a
recent attack by the Germans on the
trenches held by his corps. He says:

"The Germans must have discovered
that the Legion was facing them, for
they have been banging away at us constantly. Saturday night they let loose
with their his guns. For a while we
to the same time the President replies—for that is the sense of his words
—that the refuses to let Germany suggest to him what steps he should take
with regard to Great Britain.

"This note could of course be interpreted as meaning that the President is
only bent upon forcing Germany to
obsolute the president rethat the sense of his words
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"This note could of course be interpreted as meaning that the President is
only bent upon forcing Germany to
obsolute the refuse to let Germany suggest to him what steps he should take
with regard to Great Britain. with their big guns. For a white we thought we were going to have hot work, but the German infantry men did not leave their trenches. The next day the Germans again directed a heavy bombardment against us and then a number of detachments charged our trenches.

The next day if President Wilson wishes to trritate in gears and bearings your interpret it thus. We merely wait watchfully what steps the President will now voluntarily take against Great Britain, make more miles per gallon.

voluntarily take against Great Britain, now that he has obtained all he asked them down with rifle and machine from Germany and that he has made it mowed them down with rifle and machine gun fire. Some of the Germans succeeded entering the short front line trenches, but they did not remain long. I wit-nessed the whole affair from a hillside on which our trench is built. We were Index the caption "Equity" the New Yorker Herold says:

"We believe that every fair minded American will admit that it is now line. The Germans seem to have a tremendous respect for the Legion."

Lincoln Chatkoff was hit on the head with a big piece of shell the other day, but he was wearing a metal helmet and the missile glanced off, causing him only a headache.

"If within a due period of time the President refrains from fulfilling this."

Linder the caption "Equity" the New Yorker Herold says:

"We believe that every fair minded American will admit that it is now President Wilson's duty to hold to strict accountability the other nations which are now committing violations of international law—violations of international law—violations which affect the United States.

"If within a due period of time the President refrains from fulfilling this."

GERMANS REACH CREST OF HILL 304; HELD ELSEWHERE

Crown Prince Shifts Verdun Drive After Capturing Defence System on North Slope-Attack on Hill 287 Checked.

biplanes which were over Cote de Froideterre fell to earth in flames.

French Afternoon Report.

cained a foothold yesterday. We took

On the right bank, in the region south of the Bois d'Haudromont, during a series of night combats we drove the Germans from the greater part of

the first line trenches which they had penetrated yesterday. Thirty prisoners, of whom two were officers, remained in our hands.

It has been established that yester-

Fort Douaumont, cost the enemy heavy

British Drive Fors From Position

Near Thiepval Wood.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SCH.

sued the following statement to-night:

LONDON May 8 - The War Office is

There was some activity during the night at different points of the line.

East of the Thienval wood the enemy after a heavy bombardment, entered our trenches and caused casualties be-

fore he was driven out. The enemy

left some dead in our trenches as well as one prisoner. Just north of the Thiepval wood we raided the enemy's

trenches successfully, driving the occu-pants into dugouts, which were effec-

Near Fromelles we carried out a

successful enterprise. Our troops found

the hostile trenches well occupied, en-

tered them and inflicted considerable

ties were slight. These raids were car-

ried out by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers

ried out by the Royal Weish Fusiliers, and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Last night and to-day there was artillery activity around the Ypres sallent, notably about St. Eloi and near the Ypres-Roulers railway. Near Bos-

VERDUN DEFENDER IS 60.

Gen. R. G. Nivelle Is One of the

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

characterized the last few days. In-tervention by our batteries of all cali-

bres quickly frustrated both attempts.

Germans Call 17-Year-Old Boys.

Special Cable Despatch to Tue Sus.

make more miles per gallon.

They remove the pullback

out or run out.

Automobile

against Germany.

Discoveries of the War.

we carried out a successful

tively bombarded.

fifty prisoners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN., LONDON, May 8.—The German Crown Prince, after sending forth during the last two days a fresh army of picked infantrymen against Hill 304, the chief bulwark of Verdun to the northwest, on the west bank of the Meuse, this afternoon suddenly shifted his offensive slightly to the northwest of Hill 304, launching a new drive against Hill 287, the southwestern slope of which, the Ter-mites Hill (Ants' Hill), is held by the

Thus the Germans, who, according to "an entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304," added to the onslaughts from the northeast an operaion aimed at placing themselves in a position to attack the high hill from the

northwest as well.

The ultimate purpose of all these operations against Hill 304 is to create a new salient, with Le Mort Homme, dominated by Hill 304 at a range of more than 2,500 yards, as the head. The taking of Hill 304, military critics here agree, would make Dead Man Hill unnable and force a retreat of the French the Charny Ridge line, a little more

han five miles to the south. The new attack against Hill 287 was checked by the French curtain of fire and machine guns, the Paris War Office asserts in its night communiqué, which emphasizes that "in the whole region of Hill 304 the bombardment continued

Check Attack on Hill 287.

The French night communiqué follows On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued with the same violence against the Bois d'Avocourt and in the whole region of Hill 304. A German attack launched in the course of the afternoon against our positions on Hill 287 was checked by our barrier fire and our machine guns. On the right bank of the river and in the Woevre district there was a lively artillery battle. Our batteries effectively bombarded the enemy encampments northwest of Suvezir The day was comparatively calm on

the rest of the front. Berlin, in paying official tribute to he Pomeranian troops who have taken part in the new attacks of the last few days, says that the German columns "reached the top of the height." Forty unwounded officers and 1,280 soldiers The German statement refers to the "tenacious defence" and "furious coun ter attacks" of Verdun's defenders Bitter fighting took place also during the last twenty-four hours east of the Meuse, on both sides of Thiaumont farm. Here a French counter attack failed, Berlin asserts, costing the attackers 300

The German War Office declares that the French have employed in the Meus sector thus far fifty-one divisions (more than 600,000 men), which, it adds, con-stitutes twice the strength of the Ger-

Reach Top of Hill 304.

The German statement was as follows The operations west of the Meuse (Verdun front) during recent have been carried out principally by brave Pomeranian troops. They we attended by great difficulties, bu with moderate losses, were successful. Notwithstanding the tenacious defence and furious counter attacks of the enemy the Germans took an entire ystem of trenches on the northern enemy suffered extraordinarily heavy tured by us. Attacks by the enemy of our positions on the western slope of the hill were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses.

East of the Meuse, on both sides of

fighting. The enemy, along with other troops, employed negroes in the fight-ing east of the farm. The attack broke down and 300 men were made prisoners. In the engagements men-tioned fresh French troops were recognized.

In the Meuse sector the enemy has employed fifty-one divisions, including divisions which were used a second time after being brought up to full strength. This means fully twice the forces put in action by the Germans,

who are making the attack.

On the remainder of the front there were no important developments aside from successful enterprises carried out by patrols in the district of Thiep-

RESENT NEW NOTE

view the reply of President Wilson as

"In his reply to the German subma rine note President Wilson accepts the vice.

be respected in the future and will be

clear that what he proposes to do against England will not be done to please the Berlin Government." Under the caption "Equity" the New

President refrains from fulfilling this

a firm and final demand in the sub-

marine controversy.

The Stuats-Zeitung says

After a battle in the air two French

GERMAN PAPERS

Kaiser's Agent in Baltimore Charged With Getting Von der Goltz a Passport.

VON PAPEN GAVE ORDERS

The French afternoon communiqué was as follows: On the left bank of the Meuse flerce fighting continued throughout the night in the region of Hill 304. Grand Jury yesterday on the charge of conspiring to defraud the United States assaults by the enemy were broken by our resistance and resulted von der Goltz, in that the Consul helped ment. only in the Germans suffering very only in the Germans statering very heavy losses. A sharp counter attack launched by our troops drove the enemy out of the communication trenches east of Hill 304, where he had to obtain for Taylor, a German spy, an American passport,

The indictment is due to the confession which Von der Goitz made after his arrest in England in November. When years. confronted with evidence obtained from papers found on Capt. Franz von Papen ecalled German military attache, he told imprisonmnt. of plans to invade Canada by German reservists, of a plot to blow up the Weland Canal and of the manner in which he obtained a fraudulent passport, day's offensive operation on a front of more than two kilometers (1.2 miles), between Bois d'Haudromont and

"Receiving a letter of introduction (from Capt, von Papen) to Mr. Luederitz, Consul at Baltimore, • • went there, taking Tucker with me. . . Mr. Luederitz . . . evidently had been intormed about me beforehand, for he addressed me as Major von der Goltz, although my letter of introduction was written in favor of Mr. Bridgman H. Taylor. showed very much interest and, besides supplying me with a revolver, my own being out of order temporarily, suggested being out of order temporarily, suggested to furnish me with a passport to be obtained through the State Department, Washington, proving me to be B. H. Taylor, in order that I should travel safely. • • • One of the clerks, a notary, made out an application to the State Department for a passport purporting to be desired by a certain B. H. Taylor. All the information given in the passport was fictitious. It was arranged that RAID GERMAN TRENCHES

> port was obtained on August 31, 1914, and that on October 2 Taylor, alias Von der Goltz, presented the passport to the Italian Consul in New York, issued to Bridgman H. Taylor, to have it approved so he could get passage on the Italian stampship Innea d'Aostra steamship Duca d'Aosta.

BALTIMORE, May 8 .- "I know nothing except what I have read in the papers, indicted in New York to-day, charged with procuring a false passport

have to say." he added tockholm it was said no orders had been

INDICT THREE GERMANS. Smuggling Oil Billed as Fertilizer

Paris, May 8,—Gen. Robert G. Nivelle ho succeeds Gen. Petain as commander many shipped goods out of this country under false manifests in order to smug-gle them into Germany by way of Swe-Gen. Nivelle was at the beginning of served four months.

Wolf von Igel, former secretary to

aganda, were named in the indictment Belgians Check Dismude Attack. It is charged that they shipped lu-bricating oil as commercial fertilizer, Dr. Scheele, in his factory in New Jersey, Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

HAVRE, via Paris, May 8.—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement to-night:

In the region of Dixmude the Germany for oiling motor trucks, heavy machinery and big guns.

Hundreds of sacks and barrels of the fartilizer, it is charged, were placed on the fartilizer. It is charged that Wolf von Igel de-livered a check for \$1.910.75 to Henjes in payment of shipping charges. It also is charged that Von Igel made another duty he must be accused of prejudice "In that case Germany would prob-ably resume the use of her submarine weapon and probably with less consid-

oly resume the use of her submarine ber 5, 1915.

The Steinberg mentioned in the indictation and restrictions than ever be-

Stopped by Shell Off Spain.

The Dutch steamship Barendrecht, in London, May 9.—The Daily Telegraph states that Prussian boys of 17 years of German submarine on her outward pasage have been called for military sersice. Sage on April 11, about 160 miles south of Barcelona. The Dutch skipper hove of Barcelona. The Dutch skipper hove to when a shell screamed above his ship. The submarine came in sight, all hands sitting or standing on her and smoking big black olgars. The German commander ordered the Dutch skipper to send over his papers. The former admitted that the big letters on the sides of the Dutch ship were visible miles away, but said he could not trust anybody affoat. The day before, he asserted. A British steamship had fired serted, a British steamship had fire

torpedoed earlier in the day by the sub-marine, and landed them at Barcelona.

LINER AMSTELDYK OVERDUE. eft Rotterdam on April 15 for

HAVANA, May 8.—Anxiety is beginning to be felt here because the Holland-America liner Amsteldyk, which was due here on May 5, has not arrived. vessel was not equipped with wireless

of friction. They won't thin The Amsteldyk left Rotterdam on April 15 for Havana. She is a slow ves-sel and has been used for carrying freight.

British Casualty Lists Secret.

that the Government had abandoned for ing the figures of the British casualties. I to avoid being torpedeed by submarines.

CONSUL INDICTED AS FOUR MORE IRISH REBELS ARE EXECUTED IN DUBLIN

Nineteen Death Sentences Commuted-James M. Sullivan, Former U. S. Minister to Santo Domingo, Released After Being Held for Eight Days.

the west and south of Ireland.

Lawrence Ginnell, the Nationalist who protested vigorously against the execution of the leaders, raised the question of the Irish situation in the House of Common by

ons by questioning Premier When the Premier stated

he could not give an undertaking that no more rebels would be put to death Mr. Ginnell shouted "Murder! Murder!" The Solicitor-General stated that there would be no unavoidable delay in bring-

ing Sir Roger Casement to trial. He will probably have a preliminary hear-ing before a Magistrate on Wednesday

on a charge of high treason. He will then be remanded for a jury trial before the Lord Chief Justice. The Postmaster-General said in the

House of Commons to-day that tele-graphic communication with Ulster had

According to press despatches from Dublin a searching examination is being made by the Government into all the ocal departments, and particularly the

Explosives and arms have been found in

The work of arresting the looters who

took the opportunity afforded by the rebellion to break into the Dublin shops

rested at Queenstown during the Dub-lin rebellion. He was married in Amer-ica to Miss O'Neill of New York.

MACNEILL A PROFESSOR.

Irish Rebel Was Leader of the

Irish Volunteers.

Casement, the arrest of John MacNeill

is said to be considered by the British authorities the most important appre-

hension of any of the leaders in the

He was the organizer and vice-pres-ident of the Gaelic League and chair-man of the Irish Volunteers. Last No-

vember, Augustine Birrell, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons that he had called

Volunteer, a newspaper which was urr

ing Irishmen not to enlist and tak other steps to discourage recruiting

Ireland. He was reported to have be

hot several times during the revolt Lately he was said to be missing. I was thought he had escaped from Ire

land.

MacNeill is a member of the Royal

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- Ambassador

Page at London has notified the State Department that James M. Sullivan, for-

to the attention of the authorities of

Except for the capture of Sir Roger

been resumed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 8.—An official statement issued to-day announced that four more Irish rebels, Cornelius Colbert, by the Cabinet. Mr. Asquith added that Edward Kent Michael Mallon and J. J. steps had been taken Saltimore, was indicted by a Federal Houston, had been shot, Twelve Irish leaders have now paid the death penalty. The men shot were prominent in the regarding the executions of rebel leaders with Bridgman W. Taylor, alias Horst rebellion, according to the official state-

The death sentence of James O'Sulithe strongest representations to the Government and those of Vincent Poole and William P. Corrigan to five Poole and William P. Corrigan to five the strongest representations to the Government against further executions. If many more are shot, the result of the revolution will be a revulsion of feeling against the Government, especially in the west and south of Ireland." van has been commuted to eight years imprisonment, and those of Vincent Poole and William P. Corrigan to five

others have been changed to three years

mitted to seven years in the case of one rebel. Two rebels were sentenced to a year each at hard labor and two were

It is understood that the court-martial trials of selected prisoners taken in Ireland have been completed. Sir George Casement's trial, according to the newspapers, has been definitely fixed. It will be held in the

Bow Street Court next week. Information tending to show that Irishmen in the United States contributed largely to the fund which made possible pment of the rebels is now in the

Harcourt Refuses Office.

Lewis Harcourt has been offered the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, ac- Post Office, in order to root out all the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, according to the Daily Mail. He refused to accept the offer because of ill health.

The Government is finding it difficult to fill the post, as nobody seems to want the office.

A meeting will be held by Irish citi-

A meeting will be held by Irish citizens to-morrow to discuss the success sion to Augustine Birreil, who resigned the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland as the immediate result of the Dublin

rebellion.

The application of compulsion to Ireland and the disarmament of Ireland also will be discussed.

Ichn Redmond and found.

At last accounts John Redmond and the majority of the Nationalist party were in favor of advising the Nationalist volunteers to surrender their arms, pro vided the Uisterites would do likewise Negotiations on this question took place between John Redmond and Sir Edward to-day. Sir Edward submitted an alternative proposal, which cannot be that it will be accepted by the National-Nothing from an official source

be learned to-day, but it was not denied that the arrest of Count and Countess Plunkett, whose three sons were con victed of treason and sentenced to death, is involved in the collection of the money. It is known here that Lady Plunkett recently made a trip to the United States. Joseph Plunkett was United States. Joseph Plunkett shot, but his two brothers, John George, had their sentences commuted to ten years penal servitude.

The American Embassy received a letter to-day from James Mark Sullivan, former United States Minister to Santo Domingo, stating that he had been ed from Dublin Castle, where he had been held on suspicion of connec-tion with the rebellion. Mr Sullivan's letter said that he had

been detained eight days.

John MacNeill, president of the Sinn Fein volunteers, has been arrested. Mac-Although MacNeill once held a high ome a professor in the National Uni-A plea by John Redmond, the Irish

Nationalist leader, to stop military exe that the executions are rapidly increasing bitterness among sec tions of the Irish people which had sympathy whatever with the revolt.

asked the Premier whether, following

in South Africa, he would stop the exe-

Asquith Answers Redmond.

In reply Mr. Asquith said that from the very outbreak of the revolt Mr. Red-mond had been making arguments in favor of elemency for the rebel rank favor of elemency for the rebel rank and file, and these arguments had not fallen on deaf ears. He stated that he had great confidence in the discretion of Gen. Maxwell, who is in charge of the situation and who has been in per-sonal communication with the Govern-ment. The instructions given to the General, the Premier stated, were to use the death penalty as sparingly as pos-sible, and only in the case of responsible people found guilty in the first He added that no one could be more rument or Gen. Maxwell that the ex-

SEDD-EL-BAHR SHELLED.

Monitor and Cruiser Bombard City's Environs From Off Imbros. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8 .- The Turksh War Office issued the following

statement to-day: On May 6 two enemy aeroplanes threw ten bombs on a ship cruising near Akke-Bahr, slightly injuring one soldier. Off the Island of Imbros a monitor and a cruiser, guided by the observation of aeroplanes, threw forty shells in the environs of Sedd-el-Bate without effect. One of our aeroplanes hit an enemy cruiser with two bombs. The cruiser, wrapped in smoke, took o the open sea.
Off the beach of the island of Kim-

sten a monitor, a torpedo boat and two enemy aeroplanes opened fire against some coast points, but were obliged to cease their firing, owing to the reply of our artillery. The monitor and the torpedo boats were

Britain Asks U.S. to Question Turks Special Cable Despatch to THE St

London, May 8.—The Foreign Office announced to-day that Sir Edward Grey had requested the United States Am-bassador to telegraph to the embassy at Constantinople to obtain information concerning the present situation and circumstances of Gen. Townshend's sur-rendered army and also the means by which medical stores and other requirements may be despatched by the British Red Cross Society.

No Serbs on Hospital Ships. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 8 .- The British Admi ralty in a statement issued to-day charac-London, May 8.—Premier Asquith stated to-day in the House of Commons effect that the British and French were violating the Geneva flag by transportin Serblan troops in hospital ships in orde

ITALIANS PREPARING TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE

Austrians Rush Troops to Isonzo Front to Meet Imminent Drive.

Special Cable Despatch to The son ROME, May 8 .- Austrian reenforce steps had been taken to ascertain whether any Government officials had s conjectured here that the elty of strengthening the defe regarding the executions of rebel leaders entire Italian front against the sanctioned by Premier Asquith, the Daily Italian offensive. Mail says:
"The Nationalist leaders are making The following official statement was

seued to-day by the Italian War Office. In the Adamello zone our artillery was placed on the crest of the upper Lobbia at an altitude of 3,196 meter (10,387 feet) and opened fire yesterday against the enemy defences at Topes, against the enemy defences at Topes, demolishing them. From the rear our medium calibre artillery shelled the Genova Valley on the Saroa River.

Along the whole Trentino and it particular on the upper Adigo the increasing artillery activity. A molada, Falzarego Pass and Cuk the Pelzzio basin, there were violent infantry engagements, the enemy every where being repulsed, leaving numerous prisoners. In front of Cukla we con-tured hundreds of rifles and abundant munitions abandoned by the enemy

recent attacks.

Numerous Italian aeroplanes yester. day morning flew up the Adigo Valley shelling Mattarello and Gallano, con-centration centres of the enemy troops. The aeroplanes returned safely despite violent anti-aircraft fire. planes flew up the lower Isonzo, drop ping shells harmlesly.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TRENCHES. Make Advance in Caucasus-Start

Big Fire in Illuxt. Special Cable Despatch to THE Sc

PETROGRAD, via London, May 8 .- The Russian artillery caused a conflagrati in Illuxt, the strategical point Dwinsk, and subsequently rep according to the War Office statemen to-night.

Turks out of their whole first has trenches in the direction of Erzhigen, west of Erzerum. The statement fol-

Our artillery caused a conflagra-tion at Illuxt. Explosions followed in the German munitions depots. A German attempt to take the offe The Germans violently bombarded the sector north of Lake ilsen, southwest of Dwinsk. South of Lake Vishnieff the Germans have been stantly bombarding since Sunda

bombs on the village of Liachoviche In Gallela, south of Zebroff, north-west of Tarnopol, we drove the enemy from his fortification works.
On the Black Sea yesterday the Turkish cruiser Breslau bombarded Eupatoria, an unfortified health re-

In the Caucasus, in the direction Erzingan, the Turks were driven out of the whole of their first line trenches

MISS MASARYK NOT EXECUTED

Austria Announces. BOSTON, May S .- Miss Alice Masary executed in Austria on a charg-

"Preliminary trial of Alice Ma is pending. All rumors without f pomingo, who was arrested at Dublin tion."

Domingo, who was arrested at Dublin Miss Masaryk was prominent in connection with the Irish rebellion, Miss Masarya was pro-

treason, is still alive, according to message from the Austrian Foreign fice to the Austrian Embassy at W

ington. Prof. Hungo Muensterberg

Modern Methods Founded On Ancient Principles

THE service rendered to clients in the several departments of the Bankers Trust Company involves the most modern methods, founded on old-school. conservative banking practice. It is the Company's aim to keep pace with the rapidly changing phases of business and at the same time pursue a course which is above criticism by even the most conservative bankers.

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AID OF GERMAN SPY

Part of Von der Goltz's confession, ob tained from a British public document,

losses.

The night passed quietly on the rest of the front except in the region of Remieres Wood and Jury, west of Pont-a-Mousson, where our artillery showed great activity.

Two German aeroplanes have been brought down in aerial combats in the region of Verdun. One of them fell in the environs of Ornes: another, seri-ously damaged, was forced to land south of Azannes. The British War Office announced to night that Australian and New Zealand troops have arrived in France and taken

port was fictitious. It was arranged that this passport should be sent to Mr. Buck, New York, who was to deliver it to me." The indictment changes that the pass-

ober 29, 1914, and also the signature of James W. Gerard, American Ambas-sador, showing that the bearer was "recommended for transportation to

about this case of Horst von der Goltz "It is a surprise to me. That is all

received for the arrest of Luederitz

gle them into Germany by way of Swe-den was made yesterday in an indict-ment handed down by the Federal Grand parade of the

Gen. Nivelle was at the beginning of the war a Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery and soon attracted the attention of Gen. Joffre, who promoted him to the rank of General of a brigade on October 24, 1914. Not long afterward he received the chief command of the Sixty-first Infantry Division and on December 23 last he received his three stars, together with the appointment to the command of the Third Army Corps.

Gen. Nivelle comes from Tulle.

Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Capt. Franz von Papen, the dismissed German military attache; Iv. Walter T. Scheele, head of the New Jersey Chemical Agricultural Company, who was indicted recently on the charge of conspiring to set fire to British merchantmen by means of bombs, and Gustave Steinberg, formerly chief sid to Franz von Rintellen, the mysterious German agent who, it is said, spent large amounts in this country in German propaganda, were named in the indictment. fertilizer, it is charged, were placed on ships bound for Sweden. Dr. Scheele, on August 6, 1915, delivered to Frederic Henjes, Jr., shipping agent of 30 Water street, an affidavit bearing on the goods.

of \$906.75 to Henjes on Octo- ment.

reation and restrictions than ever before.

"We are also certain that in the event of new submarine troubles Mr. Wilson would find less support than he has found heretofore. His policy would even now have been rejected by the representatives of the people—that was shown by the revolt in Congress.

"However, once the conviction here."

Inclined to Regard Wilson as a woman.

Nagging—Yet They Fore—see Peace.

"We are also certain that in the event of new submarine troubles Mr. Wilson would find less support than he has found heretofore. His policy would even now have been rejected by the representatives of the people—that was shown by the revolt in Congress.

"However, once the conviction here."

The German press here is inclined to tew the reply of President Wilson as

The Barendrecht picked up the cres

Havana-Due There May 5. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.